

## Comprehensive N-2B Noun List

### Second Declension Feminine Nouns

Except for one contracted feminine proper noun stem (n-2e), all stems in the second declension terminate with the vowel *omikron*. For this reason, the second declension is called the *omikron*-declension.

### Case Formation

The case endings for (uncontracted) second declension feminine nouns are indicated below in red. Comments concerning their formation follow. The feminine noun *ὁδός* will serve as the n-2b paradigm.

*ὁδός*, -οῦ, ἡ (road, way, journey, conduct) ὁδο + case ending

n-2b		Singular		Plural	
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun
Cases	<b>Nominative</b>	ἡ	ὁδός <sup>1</sup>	αἱ	ὁδοί
	<b>Genitive</b>	τῆς	ὁδοῦ <sup>2</sup>	τῶν	ὁδῶν <sup>3</sup>
	<b>Dative</b>	τῇ	ὁδῶ <sup>4</sup>	ταῖς	οδοῖς
	<b>Accusative</b>	τὴν	ὁδόν <sup>5</sup>	τάς	οδούς <sup>5</sup>
	<b>Vocative</b>		ὁδέ <sup>6</sup>	αἱ	οδοί <sup>7</sup>

1. All case endings are appended to the nominative singular stem. The nominative singular form is the lexical form for all forms of the paradigm. This is true for all nouns, regardless of declension.
2. The actual case form ending is *omikron*. However due to the undesired combination with the stem vowel *omikron*, contraction occurs.
3. The stem vowel *omikron* has been irregularly absorbed by the *omega*, and not because of contraction as in the genitive singular.
4. At some time during the morphological development of the dative singular case ending, the stem vowel *omikron* lengthened to *omega*, with the *iota* retained as an *iota* subscript.
5. The actual case ending is *-υς*. However, *nū* drops out when immediately followed by *sigma* because of phonology. The stem vowel *omikron* is lengthened to *ou* to compensate for the loss of the *nū*.
6. The *epsilon* irregularly replaces the stem vowel *omikron*.
7. The vocative and nominative plural share case endings. Context (function), and not form, determines meaning.

The above morphological comments are summarized in the following chart for all (uncontracted) second declension feminine nouns.

n-2b		Singular	Plural
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>	ὄδο + <b>ς</b>	ὄδο + <b>ι</b>
	<b>Genitive</b>	ὄδο + <b>ο</b> = <b>ου</b> (contraction)	ὄδ + <b>ων</b> (absorption)
	<b>Dative</b>	ὄδο + <b>ι</b> = <b>ω</b> (contraction)	ὄδο + <b>ις</b>
	<b>Accusative</b>	ὄδο + <b>ν</b>	ὄδο + <b>νς</b> = <b>υς</b> (compensation)
	<b>Vocative</b>	ὄδ + <b>ε</b> (replacement)	ὄδο + <b>ι</b>

### Comprehensive List

All uncontracted second declension feminine nouns that occur in NTGreek are listed below with their frequency in parentheses. Alternate readings in the USB<sup>4</sup> are not cited. Nouns with a dagger denote common gender, which can be either masculine (n-2a) or feminine (n-2b). For completeness, they are cited in both comprehensive lists of second declension feminine and masculine nouns (cf. N-2A Comprehensive List).

#### A

1. ἄβυσσος (9)
2. ἄγαμος† (4)
3. ἀγριέλαιος (2)
4. ἄζωτος (1)
5. Αἴγυπτος (25)
6. ἀλάβαστρος† (4)
7. ἀμέθυστος (1)
8. ἄμμος (5)
9. ἄμπελος (9)
10. ἄρκος, [ἄρκτος]† (1)
11. ἄσσοσ (2)
12. ἄψινθος (2)

#### B

13. βάσανος (3)
14. βάτος† (5)
15. βήρυλλος† (1)
16. βίβλος (10)
17. βύσσοσ (1)

#### Δ

18. Δαμασκός (15)
19. διάκονοσ† (29)
20. διάλεκτοσ (6)
21. διέξοδοσ (1)
22. δοκόσ (6)

Ε

- 23. εἴσοδος (5)
- 24. ἔξοδος (3)
- 25. ἔρημος (48)
- 26. Ἔφεσος (16)

Θ

- 27. θεός† (1316)
- 28. θυρωρός† (4)

Κ

- 29. καλλιέλαιος (1)
- 30. κάμηλος†(6)
- 31. κάμινος (4)
- 32. κιβωτός (6)
- 33. Κνίδος (1)
- 34. κοινωνός†(10)
- 35. Κόρινθος (6)
- 36. Κύπρος (5)

Λ

- 37. ληνός (5)
- 38. λιμός† (12)

Μ

- 39. Μίλητος (3)

Ν

- 40. νάρδος (2)
- 41. νῆσος (9)
- 42. νόσος (11)

Ο

- 43. όδός (101)
- 44. όνος† (5)

Π

- 45. παρθένος† (15)
- 46. πάροδος (1)
- 47. Πάφος (2)
- 48. Πέργαμος (2)

Ρ

- 49. ράββος (12)
- 50. Ῥόδος (1)

Σ

- 51. Σάμος (1)
- 52. σάπφικος (1)
- 53. σορός (1)
- 54. σποδός (3)
- 55. στάμνος (1)
- 56. συκάμινος (1)

Τ

- 57. Ταρσός (3)
- 58. τρίβος (3)
- 59. τροφός (1)
- 60. Τύρος (11)

Υ

- 61. ύαλος† (2)
- 62. ύσσωπος† (2)

Χ

- 63. Χίος (1)

Ψ

- 64. ψῆφος (3)

The actual count of feminine nouns in the second declension will vary some between lists in reference works. Some works include alternate readings in their calculations based upon different editions of the Greek New Testament, whereas the above list does not. Variant spellings are included with their primary spelling in the above list by brackets, whereas others will include them separately. In addition, some grammars cite forms that are adjectives, but are used exclusively as substantives in NTGreek. This will increase the total for second declension masculine nouns. Finally, some genders of common nouns are undeterminable because of the lack of modifiers (such as ὕαλος).

One contracted second declension feminine noun in NTGreek terminates with εω(ς). The stem is from an older Attic declension. The noun is a proper noun and belongs to the n-2e declension-paradigm.

Κῶς, -ῶ, ἡ (Cos; an island in the Aegean Sea) Κεω + case ending

		n-2e		Singular		Plural
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun	
Cases	Nominative	ἡ	Κῶς			X
	Genitive	τῆς	Κῶ			
	Dative	τῇ	Κῶ			
	Accusative	τὴν	Κῶ			

The proper noun occurs once in NTGreek, Acts 21:1.